The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUS.

No. 436.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1796. [Vol. IV.

PUBLIC SALES.

ON Thurſday next at 12 o'clock, will be ſold on a credit of 90 days, on GILPIN'S wharf,

30 Hhds Molaſſes,

And on Friday at the Vendue Store, a variety of

DRY GOODS.

ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.

Jan. 19.

Notice to the Cavalry.

THOSE of my troop who retain any of the arms or accoutrements drawn upon the late weſtern expedition, are requeſted to deliver them up to me. The Secretary of war having iſſued orders for collecting them.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Alexandria, January 18. 1796.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOP THIEF!

HUMPHREY SULLIVAN went off on the 9th inſt. and carried with him from the ſubſcriber a bright ſorrel Mare, blaze-faced, all her feet white, her eyes hollowed by cutting out the hooks, one ſmal ſaddle ſpot and a bite on her back, a ſmall brand under her mand, thus W. R. her tail drawn and not docked, her mane ill trimmed, a natural trotter, ill-broken, eight years old next ſpring, and had on two fore ſhoes—alſo, an old ſaddle with heart-formed plated boſſes, torn in the ſeat, a ſtriped cloth lined with yellow flannel, and a ſnaffle bridle. Said Sullivan is a talkative, ſwearing fellow, of a ſwarthy complexion, a tailor by trade; ſays he is a native of Cork, about five feet four inches high, has very black ſhort hair, with a large falſe queue which is generally clubbed; pitted with the ſmall pox, has a large dent in his forehead, and is alſo wounded in his left ſhoulder which impedes him from raiſing his hand to his head, and ſays he received them in Pulaſki's Horſe, South Carolina; ſtoops as he walks, with his head inclined to his left ſhoulder, has a wide mouth and liſps, his teeth are blackened by exceſſive chewing of tobacco, when he went off he wore a round half worn fur hat, a new black lapelled coat with round-topped twiſt buttons, with a green ſtriped one under, and a flannel jacket faced with blue ſilk, a pair of olive coloured ſatinet breeches, new boots with red tops, he has alſo a pair of black ſatinet breeches, black ſilk ſtocking, ſhoes and buckles which he wears when he dreſſes in his French airs, as he boaſts of, a plad cloak, with a variety of other clothes. Twenty five dollars will be given for apprehending and ſecuring the thief ſo as to bring him to conviction, and twenty five dollars for the delivery of the mare, ſaddle and bridle to me at this place. The above being the principal part of the ſubſcriber's property, induces him to ſupplicate all the printers to the ſouthward and weſtward to inſert the above advertiſement, hoping by their humanity he may obtain his property.

JAMES ROURKE.

Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County. January 18th, 1796

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſchooner Jeruſhia, on Saturday morning the 16th inſt. a ſailor named *Richard Knight*, and took with him the boat and one oar: he is about 5 feet 6 inches high; well made; has long curly hair; thick lips, and ſmooth face: had on, when he went off, a light blue ſailor's jacket and deep blue trouſers. Whoever will apprehend ſaid fellow and ſecure him in the Alexandria gaol, ſhall have ten dollars reward, and five dollars for the boat, if delivered to Meſſrs. Korn and Wiſemiller. The boat is clump built, has yellow ſides, black bend, red bottom and painted red inſide.

RUSSEL STEVENS.

January 19, 1796.

A Store-houſe to Let.

THE ſubſcriber will rent 'till the 14th of November next, the ſtore-houſe on King-ſtreet, corner of Gretter's alley.

Wm. HICKMAN.

January 19.

EDWARD FITZGERALD & JOSEPH D'LA HAE diſſolved partnerſhip on the 1ſt of January, 1796. Thoſe who may have demands againſt the ſaid EDWARD FITZGERALD, will bring them in to him, at ROBERT EVANS'S for ſettlement.

EDWARD FITZGERALD.

January 18.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN who has lived for ſeveral years in a very reſpectable mercantile houſe, who is well acquainted with buſineſs and book-keeping, and can come well recommended, would wiſh to find employment either in a counting-houſe or in a wholeſale ſtore, or to be ſent as a Supercargo to any of the Weſt-India Iſlands.—He underſtands both French and Engliſh well.—Enquire of the Printer.

For Freight

THE SCHOONER

FELICITY

OF ALEXANDRIA.

SHE is a remarkable fine ſailer, and thoſe who pleaſe to employ her, may depend upon having their buſineſs done with punctuality and diſpatch—For terms, apply to

EPHRAIM WEYLIE.

Alexandria, January 6, '96.

City of Waſhington, January 11, '96.

Wanted

AT the Capitol and Preſident's houſe 120 Good Labourers to be hired by the year. Sixty Dollars per annum and accommodations will be given—the maſters finding them cloaths: if ſick they will be attended by a phyſician at the public expence—no deduction for time on account of ſickneſs; but the labourers muſt not be withdrawn from public employment earlier than the 20th December next.—Wages to be paid quarterly.

For the comm'rs of the City of Waſhington,

ELISHA O. WILLIAMS.

Notice.

ALL millers ſending Flour to this market, are requeſted to be more particular in the ſize and quality of their barrels than heretofore.—As ſome are yet at a loſs to know the ſize required, I here ſet it down, to wit: 27 inches in length, and 17 inches diamiter in the head; they are likewiſe requeſted to be uniform in their brands; in addition to the diſtinguiſhable brand of their Mill, No. 2, 196 with Superfine in full on all they judge of that quality. Thoſe who do not comply with the above directions muſt expect to pay the penalties preſcribed by law.

D. DOUGLASS. Flour Inſpector.

☞ The Printers of the Wincheſter and Martinſburg papers will confer a favour on ſome of their ſubſcribers by a republication of the above.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1795.

W. Tonkin,

JOINER, CABINET MAKER and GLOZIER,

BEGS leave to inform the public of his having commenced buſineſs in the back part of the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Sweeney, in King-ſtreet, and flatters himſelf that by an indefatigable attention he will merit the favors of thoſe who may be pleaſed to honor him with their commands.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1794.

N. B. To be rented and immediate poſſeſſion given, that well known ſtore, compting-houſe, lodging room and warehouſe lately occupied by Mr. Sweeny—alſo a commodious ſtable belonging to ſaid premiſes.—For terms apply to

Wm. TONKIN.

A Valuable Mill-Seat.

TO be let for a term of years, a valuable and eligible MILL-SEAT, on the river Potomak, in the county of Loudoun, 18 miles above the Great Falls of Potomak, 35 from the city of Waſhington, and 3 miles from Leeſburgh. This ſituation is in the heart of a fertile and well ſettled part of the country, where wheat is the principal article of cultivation. The advantages of water tranſportation to the markets of George-Town, the city of Waſhington, and Alexandria, from this place, makes it peculiarly an object for thoſe who may be diſpoſed to engage in the milling buſineſs.

The above mentioned ſeat is on a never failing Limeſtone ſtream, generally known by the name of the Big Springs, and has all the advantages which are well known to reſult from ſo favourable a ſituation.

Particulars may be known by applying to the proprietor, near the ſpot.

BURGESS BALL.

December 12, 1795.

JOHN NEILL,

At his Store, in Fairfax-Street,

Has jet on Hand

A handſome Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Seaſon, together with Soal-Leather, Men and Women's Leather and Satinet Shoes, Sandals and Morocco Slippers, which he will ſell low for Caſh only

—

He returns his unfeigned thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and bege leave to aſſure them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their cuſtom.

N. B. All Thoſe who are in any ways intebted to him are earnſtly requeſted to come forward and ſettle their reſpective balances before the firſt day of February next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1796.

Bank of Alexandria,

January 4, 1796.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Dividend of Seventeen Dollars on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Alexandria, for the half year ending this day is declared, which will be ready to be paid to the Stockholders or their repreſentatives on Wedneſday the 6th inſt.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſh'r.

NOTICE is hereby given to the ſtockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the Court Houſe in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpoſe of chooſing nine directors of ſaid Bank for the enſuing year agreeably to charter.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors.

22 GURDEN CHAPIN. Caſhier.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Thurſday the 21ſt January next, a ſubſcription will be opened at the Court houſe in this town, under the direction of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty ſhares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are ſubſcribed—each ſhare is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each ſhare at the time of ſubſcribing—Forty dollars more in ſixty days—Twenty-five dollars more in 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the ſubſcription.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Caſhier*.

Alex. Dec. 17. '95.

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip of Darling & Earp is to be diſſolved on the 1ſt day of Februaryne all thoſe who have any demands againſt them are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to them are deſired to make payment on or before the 1ſt day of February, 1796.

DARLING & EARP.

Alexandria, Dec. 1, '95.

Lands for Sale in Fairfax County

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land meaſuring about 200 acres, lying on the Pimote run, about a mile from the Falls Church: the Road to the Great Falls goes through the middle of it: there are ſeveral good ſprings on it, and about ſixty acres of the above land may be made into meadow. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who wiſhes

To Rent or Sell,

The remainder of a leaſe of that beautiful villa, late the property of Robert Adams, deceaſed, about a mile from town: there has been a great deal of money laid out on theſe premiſes—it would be an excellent ſituation for any gentleman wiſhing to retire from town, or for a place of public entertainment, being delightfully ſituated on the banks of the Potomack. For terms apply to

ROBERT HENDERSON.

Dcember 17.

By virtue of the powers veſted in us by an act of the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, entitled, an act for erecting a bridge over the Eaſtern Branch of Potomac river,

WE do heteby give notice that books will be opened by us in the city of Waſhington, on the ſecoud Monday in February next for receiving and entering ſubſcriptions for ſhares in the ſaid undertaking.

N. B. The Act is publiſhed in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Advertiſer.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
Danl. CARROLL of Duddington,
Wm. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
GEORGE WALKER,

Waſhington, December 17th, 1795.

The ſubſcriber's property, fronting on Union and extending from Wolfe to Duke-ſtreets,

having ſuffered material injury by perſons digging and carrying land and dirt therefrom, ſhe hereby gives notice hat a treſpaſſer hereafter will be proſecuted.

B. KIRK.

Notice!

ALL Perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to make immediate payment, as he expects to leave his place in a ſhort time; and thoſe having claims againſt him are requeſted to bring them forward for ſettlement.

BARTIMEUS WHITE,

Who has on hand a general aſſortment of

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Shoes,

Which will be diſpoſed of cheap for Caſh.

Alexandria, December 24, 1795.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

COMMUNICATION.

FROM THE CENTINEL.

I enclose you Mr. RANDOLPH's "*Vindication.*" You will find in it a groteſque compilation of about twenty official papers, interlarded with a thouſand egotiſms. He *appears* to have poſſeſſed a profound veneration for THE PRESIDENT of the *United States;* but complains bitterly of the manner in which he preceded towards him with reſpect to Mr. FAUCHET's intercepted letter.—[This letter was intercepted in the *Jean Bart*, French armed veſſel, ſent by Lord GRENVILLE to Mr. *Hammond*, by him ſent to Mr. *Walcott*, who communicated it to THE PRESIDENT.] According to Mr. R's account, the Preſident received that letter on the 11th Auguſt from Mr. Walcott, and did not acquaint Mr. R. of its contents until the 19th, eight days after;—and that during this time he conſulted the Secretary of the Treaſury, and the Secretary of War, (by-the bye the two perſons he ought to have conſulted) on the ſubject. The ſtupidity of this laſt complaint is obvious.—I would aſk whether Gen. Waſhington, your committee of Public Safety, or Congreſs, in 1775, when they intercepted Dr. Church's letter, firſt conſulted *him*, or ſome confidential officers, what methods ought to be purſued on the ſubject? —The latter undoubtedly—and yet Dr. *Church* was a man high in office, and *called himſelf* a "Republican" patriot as often as Mr. R. does in his vindication. As to the time the Preſident kept the letter before he devulged it to him, Mr. R. ought to have recollected, that he himſelf has taken *three long months* to conſider and reply to that very letter, which he is angry, that the Preſident took *one* week to examine (for it was on the evening of the 11th that he received, and the morning of the 19th that he devulged it)—and when to ſeveral other perſons he alluded to, and ſeveral other matters contained in it equally requiring the Praſident's attention and mature conſideration: But I need not apologize for the Preſident—he is the beſt judge of the manner in which he ought to conduct his own buſineſs; and the *joint* advice of Mr. Wolcott and Gen. Pickering, ought to go, *all circumſtances conſidered, full as far* as Mr. Randolph's. To ſhew the Preſident's frankneſs and generoſity, I need only quote (and I hope I do not infringe on *copy right*) one ſentence from the anſwer to Mr. R.'s requeſt for papers, which is as follows:—"You are at full liberty to publiſh, "without reſerve, *any* and *every* private confidential letter "I ever wrote you; nay more—*every word* I ever ut-"tered to, or in your preſence, from whence you can "derive any advantage in your vindication." And in another letter to Mr. R. dated "*Mount-Vernon*, Sept. 27, 1795," the Preſident ſays, "No man would rejoice "more than I ſhould, to find that the ſuſpicions which "have reſulted from the intercepted letter, were unequi-"vocally and honourably removed." This to a man who could write ſuch inſulting letters, as Mr. R. has done, ſhews in the Preſident a mind panoplied in conſcious virtue and integrity. It may not be amiſs to mention, that Mr. R. having requeſted that the letter ſhould continue in ſecrecy, until the enquiry ſhould be made, the Preſident immediately replied, "that no diſcloſure of its contents ſhould be made by him, and that he would enjoin the ſame on the public officers who were acquainted with the purport of it; unleſs ſomething ſhould appear to render an explanation neceſſary on the part of government; —of which," ſays he, "I ſhall be the judge." This injunction was ſtrictly obſerved.

Mr. FAUCHET's letter is dated, *Oct.* 2, 1794, and contains twenty-five long paragraphs—all of which ſhew how meddleſome he had been in the *domeſtic* concerns of the *United States*—as two thirds of his letter relates merely to the *Pittſburg* inſurrection. In the firſt paragraph, when informing the Commiſſioner of Foreign Relations at *Paris*, of his having reſerved a key to the facts reſpecting that inſurrection; and the imprudence of running any riſk with the friends to the government, he adds, "beſides the *precious confeſſions* of Mr. RANDOLPH alone throw a *ſatisfactory* light upon *every thing* that comes to paſs." This, you will ſay, if Mr. F. is to be believed, is rather extraordinary in an *American* officer, to a *Foreign* Miniſter—when the miniſter's maſters are at war! —Mr. F. then goes on to mention the *cauſes* of the inſurrection—as, the creation of the "*federal and anti-federal parties*" after the conſtitution was adopted; but theſe, he adds, would in time have been deſtroyed by the operations of that conſtitution, which he confeſſes "has rendered the nation flouriſhing," had not the "ſyſtem of finances" renewed the vigor of them. After mentioning that this ſyſtem was intended to introduce a monarchical government, he adverts to the prejudices of the people and of Congreſs againſt the Secretary of the treaſury, the inveſtigation of his conduct in 1792 and 1793, and his then "*triumph*" over his "*enemies.*" He then goes on to what he calls "*the popular ſocieties,*" and informs, that from them a "*concert* of declarations and cenſures again the government aroſe; at which the latter itſelf was aſtoniſhed."—He then details the fulminations of the ſocieties againſt government, and ſays, that the weſtern people "*could not but accede with enthuſiaſm to the crimination*"—Theſe, with the *exciſe* and the ſale of lands, he ſays, excited the murmurs of theſe people. Thus you ſee, the *precious* reſolves of the Jacobins cauſed the inſurrection—for ſays, Mr. Fauchet, "at laſt the local exploſion is effected—The weſtern people calculated on being ſupported in the *eaſt*, and even imagined they had in the *boſom of the government* ſome *abettors.*" He then proceeds to inſinuate, that the government *haſtened* the local eruption, to make an advantageous diverſion, and to *lay* the more general ſtorm which it ſaw gathering; and that he was authorized in *conjecture* from the ſecretary of State. He goes on to mention the aſſembly of the inſurgents, the ſending commiſſioners, and raiſing an army.—The latter he attributes to Mr. Hamilton—the pacific meaſure "to the *influence* of Mr. Randolph over the mind of the Preſident," whom ſays Mr. F. "I DELIGHT ALWAYS TO BELIEVE AND WHOM I DO BELIEVE, TRULY VIRTUOUS, AND THE FRIEND OF HIS FELLOW CITIZENS, AND PRINCIPLES."

"Of the compoſition of the army, Mr. F. mentions, that of all the governors who were in it, the governor of *Pennſylvania* alone enjoyed the name of Republican, and as being unfavorable to Mr. Hamilton's ſyſtem." "The Secretary of this State, (Dallas) he adds, poſſeſſes great influence in the popular ſociety of *Philadelphia*, which in its turn influences thoſe of other States; of courſe he merited the attention of government. "*It appears therefore,*" continues Mr. Fauchet" *that theſe men with others unknown to me, all having without doubt Randolph at their head, were balancing to decide on their party. Two or three days before the proclamation was publiſhed, and of courſe before the cabinet had reſolved on its meaſures, Mr. Randolph came to ſee me with an air of great eagerneſs, and made me the overtures of which I have given you an account in my No. 6.*" "*Thus*" adds Mr. F. "*with ſome thouſands of dollars the Republic could have decided on civil war or on peace. Thus the conſciences of the pretended patriots of* America *have already their prices!*" This is a faithful tranſcript, and muſt ſtrike every one with aſtoniſhment! You will ſee the extract which Citizen Adet gives from this No 6 letter, and will make your own comments upon it, remembering that neither Fauchet nor Adet ought to betray any ſecret injuriours to Mr. R. and that they cannot be compelled to do it. The reſidue of Mr. Fauchet's letter, which is very long, contains very minute information of every tranſaction of our government, and the people; and in ſhort, he writes to the Convention more in the ſtyle of the Chief magiſtrate of a colony to the Mother Country, than in that of a public miniſter from one independent nation to another. In my next I will proceed in the review."

From the ORSEGO HERALD.

AN hour's leiſure enables me to take up, for the ſecond time, the Vice-Preſident's defence of the American conſtitution; and having reached the ninety-fourth page of the book, am more fully convinced than ever, of the baſeneſs of our fanatical clubiſts, in their abuſe of the great and virtuous characters at preſent in the adminiſtration of our excellent federal government; and of their abominable calumnies againſt that diſtinguiſhed patriot.

With great induſtry, thoſe revilers of all order in our country, have endeavoured to inculcate a belief, that Mr. Adams is an enemy to the republican form of government—that he is the friend of ariſtocracy and the like; ſurely every page of his work, containing the moſt clear, bold, and honeſt truths, is a flat contradiction to the charges.

The following expreſſions, now under my eye, on the 93d and 94th pages, plainly ſhew Mr. Adam's affection for his native country, and his regard and partiality to our preſent happy republican government. This great ſtateſman obſerves—"After all let us compare every conſtitution we have ever ſeen with thoſe of the United States of America, and we ſhall have no reaſon to bluſh for our country: on the contrary we ſhall feel the ſtrongeſt motives to fall upon our knees in gratitude to heaven for having been graciouſly pleaſed to give us birth and education in that country;* and for having deſtined us to live under her laws! we ſhall have reaſon to exult, if we make our compariſon with England and the Engliſh conſtitution.—Our people are undoubted ſovereigns—All the landed and other property is in the hands of citizens—not only their repreſentatives, but their ſenators and governors are annually choſen—there are no hereditary titles, honors, offices, or diſtinctions—the legiſlative, executive, and judicial powers are carefully ſeparated from each other—the powers of the one, the few and the many are nicely balanced in their legiſlatures—trials by jury are preſerved in all their glory, and there is no ſtanding army—the habeas corpus is in full force—the preſs is the moſt free in the world; and where all theſe circumſtances take place, it is unneceſſary to add that the laws alone can govern."

The above is ſubmitted to the public, in juſtice to one of our moſt meretritious characters, and to expoſe the ſcandalous detraction of his enemies, by one who is

NO ANACHRIST.

* Mr. Adams was then in England.

INCONVENIENCE OF ITINERANT GOVERNMENTS.

[From Carey's edition of Guthrie's Geography.]

"According to the Conſtitution of this State (ſpeak- of North Carolina) the General Aſſemblies are to meet at any place they think fit on their own adjournments. The effect of this power was ſuch as might be expected, in a ſtate where there is no large city or town nearly central; it was the ſource of conſtant intrigue and diſquietude. The aſſembly ſeldom ſat twice in ſucceſſion in the ſame place. The public officers were ſcattered over every part of the country. Viſits to the Governor, the Secretary, the Treaſurer, or the Comptroller, frequently required two or three hundred miles. Hence records were loſt, accounts were badly kept, and the ſtate from that ſingle misfortune, is ſuppoſed to have loſt a million of dollars. It was equally clear to all parties, that government ſhould not be itinerent, and the convention which met in the year 1788, to conſider the new federal conſtitution, according to their inſtructions, took this part of their conſtitution into conſideration, and, by a very ſmall majority, reſolved, that the ſeat of government ſhould be fixed at ſome place, to be agreed upon by the commiſſioners, within ten miles of Wake court-houſe. This is a healthy and central ſituation. But an act of the legiſlature became neceſſary to give effect to this ordinance. And the general aſſembly of the ſtate at their ſeſſion in December, 1791, paſſed a law for carrying the ordinance into effect, and appropriated ten thouſand pounds towards erecting public buildings.

A town has been laid out at this place, by act of the legiſlature, and named the city of RALEIGH, in honor and memory of ſir Walter Raleigh, by whoſe enterprize this country was diſcovered, and under whoſe directions the firſt ſettlement in North America was made, at Roanoke iſland, in Albemarle ſound. We are informed the public buildings are nearly finiſhed, and the next ſeſſion of the legiſlature is to be held at that place, which labours under great inconvenience, owing to its remoteneſs from navigation of any kind."

* It is now generally known, that the public buildings in RALEIGH are finiſhed; and that the legiſlature of North Carolina, are now (November, 1795) in ſeſſion at that place.

From the AURORA.

To the Secretary of State and TIMOTHY PICKRING.

SIR,

The *amphibious* nature of your letter to George Walton of Georgia, in anſwer to his letter covering the proceedings of a meeting at Auguſta, renders it neceſſary for me to addreſs you in your double character. Men of your figure muſt expect to pay a trifling tribute of reſponſibility to the common herd, and as the preſs is the only channel through which pre-eminence like yours can be approached, the reverence in which you hold its freedom will not permit your accommodating nerves to be ruffled with the plainneſs of its language. You have been a ſoldier, ſir, and of courſe you muſt poſſeſs nice ſenſibilities, I will therefore ſtudiouſly avoid irritating that honor of which you would appear to be ſo choice, at leaſt as far as is conſonant with that untutored ſimplicity and republicaniſm of which courtiers are ſo profoundly ignorant. You have a pledge for my fulfillment of the ſtricteſt decorum and delicacy towards you, when I aſſure you, that I am not ignorant that you underſtand the war whoop, of your being an adept in the dialogues of a council fire, and that the Chickaſaw and Chactaw languages are more in uniſon with your feeling than the *French*. Such guttural ſounds would be armed with more terror to me than Goliah in complete armour was to little David, or that *a French Treaty* would be to you.

In this letter, ſir, I will now enquire whether your preſent elevation is one of dame fortune's whimſical frolicks; whether it is one of thoſe extraordinary occurrences for which it is difficult to find a why or a wherefore; or whether it is owing to a ſuppleneſs of character, that can accommodate itſelf to whim however abſurd, to principles however reprehenſible, or to actions however repugnant to reaſon and the fitneſs of things. It was no common compliment paid you by your patron, that you are only *the ſucceſſor in form* to your predeceſſors, and in the coat of arms which may be prepared for your preſent greatneſs, this may ſerve as an appropriate motto. Coming from the man it did you will no doubt cheriſh it as the oracle of a divinity, and "*it will not appear aſtoniſhing, that ſuch an opinion could ever have been ſubſcribed to, but that ſuch objections to it ſhould ever have been made.*"

I will now, ſir, proceed to the conſideration of that letter which has cauſed this addreſs to you, and as the Socratic ſtile is more conſonant with my talents, you will not deem a few interrogatories indecorous.

Did you write that letter as Secretary of State, or Timothy Pickering? If as Secretary of State, are you not the organ of the Preſident? If the organ of the Preſident, ought you to have declared any other than his ſentiments? Could you write a letter as Secretary of State and an individual citizen at the ſame time? What right had you as *an individual citizen* to acknowledge the receipt and anſwer the communications deſigned for the Preſident? Did the Preſident leave his mantle behind him when he departed for Mount Vernon, that you might be endowed with his attributes in his abſence? Was the letter addreſſed to you? If it was not, was it not arrogance in you "*to ſubſtitute your opinion for the conviction of others*" Were your opinions demanded? If not, did you not betray an impertinent forwardneſs in obtruding them upon the citizens of Georgia? To which cauſe is it owing that you became converted to the Treaty? Is it not plain that you "*fall to the ground*" I on the ſcore of propriety if you have acted of your own mere motion in this buſineſs? Did you imagine that Judge Walton was in leading ſtrings that *you* offered *your* opinions? What authorized ſuch an indelicacy to a man ſo far your ſuperior in every mental qualification, and in every attribute of a ſtateſman? Did you forget yourſelf ſo far as to imagine that *you* were the great volume of intellect or of philoſophy in which every thing proper for our country was to be found? I fear that your unexpected elevation has been too great for your powers, and that the height on which you are placed has diſordered the intellect you poſſeſs: you have mounted in a baloon and I am fearful that your *gas* will ſoon be exhauſted; and that you will not retain even a parachute to give you a gentle deſcent.

"I hope you will pardon me for being inclined to think, that hereafter if this letter goes into full operation, it will appear aſtoniſhing, not that ſuch letter could ever have been ſubſcribed" by *you* but that ſuch frothy arrogance ſhould have ever iſſued from the American department of State.

LEONIDAS.

Georgia, Dec. 5.

Alexandria, January 21.

The following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Bank of Alexandria for the present year.

William Herbert—President.
Richard Conway,
William Wilson,
John Fitzgerald,
Josiah Watson,
William Hartshorne,
William Hodgson,
James Patton,
Jonah Thompson,
Robert Measе.

A letter from a gentleman in Charleston, of the 31st ult. mentions, "That chief justice Rutledge, on Saturday last, attempted to drown himself, but was taken out of the water by some negroes. It is said, he had discovered symptoms of derangement for some weeks past."

[Phil. Paper.]

☞ We received but two papers by the mail of this morning—one from Baltimore, the other from Boston—the most interesting of their contents follows:—

FROM FRANCE.

BOSTON, JANUARY 5—9.

On Sunday last arrived in this harbor schooner Industry, capt. Atkins, in 51 days from St. Maloes in France. He sailed from thence about the 13th of November, but brought no newspapers. His oral intelligence is melancholy, but nevertheless it is our duty to detail it. He declares that assignats have so much depreciated in value, as to exchange now at the rate of 3700 for a guinea. This depreciation greatly distressed and irritated the common people; who, after they had earned and received assignats, found it difficult, owing to their unstable value, to pass them to any one even for articles of subsistence. They continually exclaimed against the new constitution, which they conceived the cause of their recent misfortunes; they even remarked, comparatively, on their situation when they had a king, and sometimes breathed a wish for the restoration of monarchy. They are at the same time very anxious for a peace even with England. About a week before sailing, news was received of fresh commotions in Paris. These were other disturbances than those early in October, which he also heard of—the particulars had not been received. The people had not elected their representatives, and notwithstanding the prevalent disaffection, no eruption had taken place.

FURTHER FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived here, the brig Katy, Capt. Pease, 59 days from Nantz. The capt. did not bring any French papers. The reports at Nantz were, that Charatte had been defeated, and had gone to join Stoflet—That Spain had declared war against England; that the Portuguese had armed a small fleet to engage the French Mediterranean squadron lately arrived at Cadiz—(other accounts say, that the Portuguese fleet sailed; but unwilling to engage the French, had returned;) that a squdron of British frigates were in Quiberon-Bay—that the emigrants were still on the isle d'Yeu, and that the Count d'Artois had returned to England.

FROM GIBRALTAR—LATE.

Captain Loring, from Gibraltar, in 50 days, arrived on Sunday, informs, that a fleet was expected there daily from England, with transports, to take on board a number of troops, destined for the West-Indies, and which were in a state of preparation. 2400 troops were to be reserved to do garrison duty at Gibraltar.

SHIPWRECK.

On Wednesday night last, during the then violent snow storm, about 2 o'clock, the ship Margaret, Capt. John Mackay, from Amsterdam, for and belonging to this port, was cast away on the Gooseberry, near Baker's island, off Salem harbour, and the Captain (who was sick,) a Dutch gentleman passenger, one of the seamen and the cabin boy, were unfortunately drowned. The vessel went to pieces immediately, and the cargo it is supposed will be entirely lost. Among the survivors is Mr. James Lamb, of this town, merchant, and part owner of the ship. Those who saved their lives, did it by plunging into the swell and were washed on shore, while those who sprung in while the surf was receding, were drowned.

The above are all the particulars we have learnt.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 19.

On Sunday arrived the brig Dispatch, Captain Donaldson, from Jeramie, which he left on the 25th of December, at which time the inhabitants were under arms, expecting that evening to be attacked by the brigands. None of the British armaments, that he could hear of, had arrived in any port of the West-Indies, but from the accounts which had been received, were daily looked for.

Dec. 30, spoke the schooner Friendship, of Norfolk, off Cape-Nicola Mole, out 7 days, bound from Petit Trou, homeward; all well. Same day spoke a schooner from Port-au-Prince, out 3 days, who gave information, that flour was selling at 18 dollars per barrel when they left that place; and that a brig and schooner from Baltimore, were going in as they came out.

Mr. Farran, who arrived in the brig John, on Sunday, from Berbice, informs that the negroes employed by the British to act as pioneers to the expected forces, had been disbanded, a circumstance which had originated a report that the West-India expedition was given up—that he was at St. Bartholomews on the 23d ult. when flour was selling there and at St. Thomas's at but 12 dollars per barrel; coffee 16½d. per lb.—and that he was in sight of St. Vincent's two days, and could easily see the Carribean and French camp, at the distance of about two cannon shot from the British, the latter of which, as he was informed by the lieutenant of a British ship of war who boarded him, consisted of about 3,000; skirmishes took place frequently; but both partis were afraid to attempt any thing decisive.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, Nov. 6.

"Fresh troops arrive daily. Six hundred have embarked within the last three days. As soon as a sufficient number are here, Leogane will be attacked. Mirabalais has been several times attacked by the Brigands—but without succes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
JANUARY 6.

A further report from the committee of claims was read on a number of petitions.—The report is against the prayer of the petitioners in every instance; laid on the table.

A petition was read from Mr. James Mackay, who has been confined in jail 6 months for a debt due to the United States for duties arising on distilled spirits. Referred to the Attorney General of the United States.

Mr. Sedgwick rose to give some further information relative to the interview he had with Mr. Jones and Mr. Whitney at his own house. This additional information was included in a deposition which he held in his hand containing also what he delivered yesterday; this deposition he moved should be entered on the Journal and filed with the other depositions already given in. This motion was seconded and agreed to. The deposition was handed to the clerk and read at his table.

The question before the house was, will the house proceed to decide on the case of R. Randal?

Mr. Sitgreaves moved that a decision should be postponed.

The motion for a postponement after some debate was negatived.

Mr. Harper then proposed the following resolutnon in substance.

Resolved, That any attempt to influence the conduct of this house or any of its members in the legislative function by any motives other than that of the public advantage is an high contempt of this house, and a breach of its privileges.

The second resolution contained a charge that Randal had been guilty of an attempt to corrupt the integrity of the members, by making offers in lands and money to induce them to favour an undue sale of the public property.

The third resolution related to the punishment merited for his offence.

Mr. Havens read several resolutions which he proposed as a substance for those of Mr. Harper. These were declared not to be in order.

After much debate, Mr. Livingston proposed two resolutions as a substitute, and called for the previous question on Mr. Harper's motion.

A motion for the previous question was agreed to. The question was, shall the main question now be put? This passed in the negative. In consequence of which, further debate on Mr. Harper's motion was forecloſed.

Mr. Livingston's first resolution is in these words, Resolved, That it appears to this house, that Robert Randal has been guilty of contempt to, and a breach of the privileges to this house, by attempting to corrupt the integrity of the members in the manner laid to his charge. The ayes and noes were then called for by Mr. Nicholas on this resolution. Ayes, 77—Noes, 17. The second resolution is in these words, Resolved, That the said Robert Randal be brought to the bar of the house, reprimanded by the Speaker, and committed to the custody of the Serjeant at arms until the further order of this house.

The resolution was put and agreed to by a large majority.

Mr. Christie presented his declaration to the house, sworn to, and requested it should be entered on the Journal, and filed with those already entered and filed. This being read, it was voted that it be entered on the Journal.

Mr. Sitgreaves asked leave of absence until next Monday week—granted.

Robert Randal was brought to the bar in custody of the Serjeant at arms.—The Speaker then read the resolution just passed. After which he reprimanded Randal as having been guilty, not merely of an high offence, but of a crime committed against the Representatives of the people of the United States. He was then remanded into custody—and the house immediately adjourned.

FOR SALE

A Valuable HOUSE & LOT, in the Town of Alexandria, on the upper corner of Fairfax and Princess Streets. I deem it unnecessary to mention the particularss as those who wish to purchase may know them and be shewn the premises, by applying to Mr. *Edward Ramsay*, in said Town, or to the Subscriber, living in Frederick County, Virginia.

REZIN DUVALL.

December 19, 1795.

Blank Bills of Exchange, &c. for *sale at this office.*

OF ROBESPIERRE!

"AS I have been a vulture to thy heart,
So will I be a raven to thine ear,
As true as ever snuff'd the scent of blood,
As ever flap'd his heavy wing against
The window of the sick, and croak'd despair."

TRANSLATED FOR THE CENTINEL.

Copy of an anonymous letter from among the papers of ROBESPIERRE, *and published by order of the Convention.*

WHERE are *D——, M——, the infamous M——? Where are the others, D——, S——, Ch——, cowardly and base murderers! Thou art still in being. Tyger, impregnanted with the purest blood of *France!* Executioner of thy country! Fury! sprung from the tomb of a miserable †Reg——, less culpable than thee. Thou still livest! Hearken unto me; read the arret of thy doom. I have waited, and still wait the time, when the people borne down by thy oppression will proclaim the hour of thy death, and in their just fury, drag thee to the scaffold: If this hope should be vain, if this hope shall be deferred, thee notice, read I say—the hand which now traces thy sentence, this hand, which has pressed thine with horror, *shall pierce thy inhuman heart.*

Every day I am with thee, I see thee every hour, and at every moment, my uplifted arm is seeking a passage to thy breast, O! thou most atrocious of men—live still a little while but to think of me. Sleep but to dream of me, that my remembrance and thy fears may be the first preparatives to the torment which awaits thee.

Adieu! This day I shall behold and enjoy thy terror.

* Supposed to allude to Danton, Marat, Duham, St, Just, Challes.

† Robespierre was a descendant from Damiens, of Arras, who attempted to assassinate Louis XV.

BON MOTS.

If all the stores of Paris, says a Parisian wit, were displayed in the field of Mars, no greater mart would have been seen, since the miracle of the five loaves.

Should cloth continue to inhance every day, says the poor Richard, women will be obliged to wear petticoats, and men breeches, made up with assignats; than the utmost care should be taken to prevent *wetting* their shirt or shift.

For Sale,

The Sloop POLLY,

Burthen 31 Tons

lying at Hamilton's wharf—she is well found and [illegible]

ALSO,

One thousand bushels of Coal.

Any person wishing to purchase said vessel or cargo, may know the terms by applying to the master on board.

Jan. 13.

STRAYED

OUT of the yard of Mr. William Hoy, in Prince street, a DARK BAY HORSE about 15 hands high, the lower part of his head and one of his hind feet white—he was galded between the shoulders, by the saddle. Whosoever takes up said stray, and brings him to Messrs. Vowells' warehouse shall have a generous reward.

January 11.

Wanted to Hire

A NEGRO GIRL, who understands plain house work, and who can be well recommended for her honesty and sobriety. Apply to the Printer.

Alexandria, January 6, 1796.

I have now on hand, which I will sell low for cash, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 14 window glass, white soap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners,' lamp and linseed oil, by the barrel, one thousand gallons of Stone Ware assorted, with an assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours

George Drinker.

Alexandria, 8mo. 17, 1795.

For Sale,

A Healthy likely young Negro man, about twenty one years of age, and very ingenious at any thing he is put to, and will make a good tradesman—Inquire of the Printer.

COMMENCED BREWING
AT THE
UNION BREW-HOUSE,

SOUTH End of the City of Alexandria, where STRONG and TABLE BEER will be delivered to purchasers, beginning with the ensuing week.

A Cook wanted for a Tavern.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one who can come well recommended—a single man would be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

Poet's Corner.

From the (Eng.) MORNING CHRONICLE.

EPIGRAM.

ALL know, or at leaſt may have heard it, by chance,
That GEORGE, king of *England*, is king too of *France*;
So he ſays, though the infidel *French* won't believe him;
Nor, 'tis thought, ſhould he try, would ever receive him.
But LOUIS the XVIII, diſputes GEORGE's claim,
And ſays that of *France* GEORGE is king but in name,
Though many think LOUIS's caſe much the ſame.
Yet GEORGE is quite friendly to LOUIS, his brother;
And ſtrange! one Pretender gives aid to the other.

At a Court continued and held for London County, November the 12th, 1795.

Leven Powell, Complainant,
AGAINST
Achiles Helm, commonly known by the name of Zachariah Helm, eldeſt ſon and heir at law, of Leonard Helm, deceaſed. Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing, by an affidavit, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; it is ordered that unleſs he enter his appearance and give ſecurity, according to law and the rules of this Court, a decree ſhall be entered againſt him at March Court next, agreeable to the prayer of the ſaid complainant's bill; and it is further ordered and decreed that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Alexandria Gazette, and publiſhed at the door of the Court-houſe of the ſaid County or two months ſucceſſively.

C. BINNS, Clerk

At a Court continued and held for Loudoun County, November 13th, 1795.

Thomas Bluicoe, Complainant,
AGAINST
William Reed, Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance up given ſecurity according to law and the rules of thi court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of this court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. It is ordered that unleſs he enter his appearance, and give ſecurity agreeably to law and the rules of this court, a decree ſhall be entered againſt him at March Court next, agreeable to the prayer of the Complainant's bill; and it is further decreed and ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Alexandria Gazette, and publiſhed at the door of the Court Houſe of the ſaid County, for two months ſucceſſively.

Teſt, C. BINNS, Clk.

At a Court continued and held for Loundoun County, 11th day of November, 1795.

Francis Adam, Complainant,
VER.
Joel Beach and Charles Elkridge, Defendants. } In Chancery

THE defendant Joel Beach, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity, according to act of Aſſembly and the rule of this Court, and it appearing by affidavit that the ſaid Joel Beach is not an inhabitant of this county, on the motion of the plaintiff by his council. It is ordered that the ſaid defendant, do appear here on the firſt day of the next March Term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Alexandria Newſpaper, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the door of the Court Houſe of this ſaid County.

Teſt, CHARLES BINNS, Clk.

To be ſold, at private Sale,

A MERCHANT MILL & PLANTATION, ſituated on Muddy Run, which empties into the weſt branch of Octarara Creek, in Oxford Townſhip, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania, about 25 miles from Chriſtiana Bridge, nearly the ſame diſtance from New-Port. The Mill is an over-ſhot, in good order; with two pair of ſtones, one being Burrs, the other Cologne; the ſtream a never failing one, and ſufficient to turn four pair of ſtones: the works have not ſuffered by the late high freſhes.

The plantation contains 300 acres, about 100 of which are cleared, and 25 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; a dwelling-houſe is erected thereon, a barn and other improvements; a good ſpring of water near the door.—The mill and plantation are now in the tenure of William Reed—the title indiſputable. For terms apply to *Joſeph Coleman*, Alexandria, or THOMAS M'KEE, Wilmington.

N. B. If not ſold by the firſt of February, the Mill will be let on reaſonable terms.

December 4.

Four Dollars Reward

FOR apprehending my Mulatto woman ELSEY, who lived with Mr. EDWARD RAMSAY of Alexandria, and left him in November Laſt.—She is a ſtout wench, and is well known in that neighbourhood. She may be delivered to Captain HENRY PIERCY of the ſame place, who will pay the above reward, in behalf of

GALVAN.

Dumfries, Jan. 2, 1796.

Mandeville and Jameſon

HAVE for ſale at their ſtore on Fairfax ſtreet, the following articles, which they will diſpoſe of by wholeſale and retail, for caſh or the uſual credits, viz.

Jamaica and Windward Iſland Rum;
Cogniac Brandy;
Holland Geneva;
London bottled Porter;
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Claret, } *WINES Of the beſt quality in caſks & bottles;*
Liſbon, Calcavella, Malaga, Teneriffe, } *Do. do. in pipes quarter caſks*
Muſcovado Sugars in hhds. & barrels.
Loaf and lump do. in barrels;
Souchong, Hyſon, } *TEAS of different qualities.*
Young Hyſon, Imperial, } *Do. of the beſt do.*
Havannah Segars in boxes;
Bourbon Coffee, Green do. } *In bags and barrels.*
Coffee in bags;
Pepper in do.

Mace and ground ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, cloves and alſpice, with a variety of pickles and muſtard in bottles.

☞ *Wanted to hire*—An able bodied free man, as a Porter—good wages will be given and it is expected none

Apply who cannot give ſufficient proof of ſobriety and honeſty.

Alexandria, Nov. 3, 1795.

For Sale.

LOAF and lump SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Muſcovado SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Imperial and young Hyſon TEAS by the cheſt or ſmaller quantity,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel,
Old Cogniac Brandy by the barrel or gallon,
Sherry, Liſbon and Malaga Wines in quarter caſks,
Claret in caſes of 2½ doz. each,
Bottled Porter by the barrel of 3 doz. each,
Molaſſes by the hhd. or barrel.
Glaſs ware aſſorted in barrels,
10 by 8 Window Glaſs,
Fig blue by the cag,
8d. 12d. and 20d. nails,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Dutch Linens, &c.

Robert Alliſon.

JUST IMPORTED,

By POMERY & ISABELL,

In the Peggy, arrived at George-Town, which they now offer for Sale, at their Store in King-Street,

A neat Aſſortment of

Mancheſter Goods,

Of remarkably low Sterling prices;
A large, new and elegant aſſortment of

Gilt & plated, burniſhed & common Metal Buttons;

Handſome

New Carpeting;

A quantity of

Cotton and Worſted Hoſiery:

Theſe, and many other articles, they have on hand (as the Fall Seaſon for ſelling is ſomewhat advanced) they are determined to render low, but they will make it an object worthy particular attention for Caſh.

N. B. As Mr. Pomery, of this houſe, on his return from England, has arrived at the Northward, he is daily expected with an additional ſupply of Goods.

Alexandria, Nov. 12. 1795.

ANDREW WALES

Takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public in general,

THAT HE HAS FOR SALE,
At his BREWERY,
STRONG & SMALL

B E E R.

He has alſo
GRAINS & YEAST
For Sale,
And continues to purchaſe Barley as uſual.

N. B. Hops for ſale by the bag or ſmaller quantity

Alexandria, Dec. 6, '95.

☞ THE Partnerſhip of *Thomas Williams & Joſeph Cary*, under the firm of *Williams & Cary*, being this day diſſolved, by mutual conſent, they earneſtly requeſt all thoſe indebted to them will immediately pay their reſpective balances; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt them are requeſted to bring them in for liquidation.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH CARY.

Alexandria, December 31, 1795.

☞ The ſubſcriber intends to confine himſelf to the Commiſſion Buſineſs, and will be happy in receiving the Orders of his Friends, aſſuring them the utmoſt attention to their intereſt will be conſtantly exerted.

T. WILLIAMS.

Lime-ſtone and Lime wanted.

THE Directors of the Potomack Company wiſh to purchaſe Three Thouſand Cubic Feet of Lime-ſtone, each piece to be not leſs than two feet by four, nor leſs than four inches thick—alſo a quantity not leſs than Six Thouſand Buſhels of good unſlacked Lime; to be delivered at the lower end of the Canal, at the Great Falls, one ſixth part of each article before the 15th of March next; one ſixth by the firſt of April following, and the remainder before the 15th of May next.—Thoſe who wiſh to contract for either or both theſe articles, will pleaſe to ſend their propoſals in writing to either of the Directors, at George-Town or Alexandria, before the firſt Monday in February next. The payments will be made agreeable to the ſellers.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Preſident.
G. GILPIN, J. KEITH, } Directors at Alexandria.
J. TEMPLEMAN, T. LEAR, } Directors at George Town.

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders on the new ſubſcription to the Potomack Company, are required to pay to *William Hartſhorne*, Treaſurer, on or before the firſt day of March next, ten pouns per cent. on the amount of each ſhare by them held.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Preſident.
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR, } Directors.

Alex. Dec. 22, 1795.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *Richard Lee*, late of Lee-Hall, in Weſtmoreland County are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted; and all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to me.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Adminiſtrator.

Loudoun County, October 6, 1795.

In purſuance of a decree of the county court of Loudoun will be ſold on the ſecond Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premiſes, for ready money,

Two thirds of Seventy acres of

Land lying on the Shanondoah River, near Keys's ferry on which there is a merchant mill; or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of John Potts, and Elizabeth Oſborne, amounting in the whole to about £.900 current money of Virginia, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
GEORGE HITE,
JOHN DAVENPORT, } Com'rs.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A Store, Counting-Room and Cellar, in complete order for the reception of goods. For buſineſs the ſtand is equal perhaps to any in Town. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, three doors above Capt. Jeſſe Taylor's, on King-Street. EDMUND EDMONDS.

Alexandria, December 29, 1795.

C O A L.

3,000 buſhels on hand and for ſale

By R. HAMILTON.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to his place in a houſe in King-ſtreet, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as making and mending all kind of gold, ſilver, copper and tin work. He likewiſe tins old copper tea kettles, ſauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his buſineſs, may be had either by wholeſale or retail, and thoſe who buy to ſell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the ſhorteſt notice in the beſt manner, and warranted, ſuch as bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, buckles, tips and ſaddleboſſes, made in the neweſt faſhions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, ſuch as clock bells, ear bells for horſes, and ſkillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

☞ Made at the above ſhop, and at a moderate price. The above articles will be done in a maſterly manner.

☞ Alſo Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Inſtruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for ſale, at a moderate price, at the above houſe, ſundry articles of gold, ſilver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, ſeals, keys, lockets, and breaſt pins.

The higheſt price given for old gold, ſilver, copper braſs, pewter or lead.